REGISTERED N. W. 1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,418.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay.—*Delivered free.*		To Subscribers Up-country.	
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 40	Per Annum	Rs. 50
Half-yearly	20	Half-yearly	25
Quarterly	10	Quarterly	12½
Monthly	5	Monthly	5

To Subscribers Up-country.			
In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	30
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	15
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 *As.*

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 0
Third do.	„ 2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	6½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-6 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

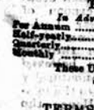
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under a contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, 221 H.P., Commander G. W. Wicks, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 5th February 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Feb.		Feb.
Leaves Bombay	5	Leaves Tuticorin	13
„ Ratnagherry	6	„ Colombo	14
„ Vingorla	6	„ Negapatam	17
„ Goa	6	„ Pondichery	18
„ Carwar	7	„ Madras	20
„ Mangalore	8	„ Masulipatam	21
„ Cannanore	9	„ Cocanada	22
„ Tellicherry	9	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Calicut	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Cochin	11	„ False Point	25
„ Alleppey	12	Arrives Calcutta	27

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and BAHOMEREH.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 889 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

Leaves Bombay	4	Leaves Bushire	23
„ Kurrachee	8	„ Mahomerah	23
„ Guader	10	„ Fao	24
„ Jask	12	„ Fahrein	25
„ Sunder Abbas	13	„ Linga	March. 1
„ Lingah	15	„ Bunder Abbas	3
„ Bunkire	17	„ Muscat	5
„ Fao	19	„ Kurrachee	10
„ Mahomerah	20	Arrives Bombay	12
Arrive Bushire	20		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, 3rd P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 3 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S. S. UMBALLA, 889 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 4th Feb. 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of *each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	425	315	64	Without food.
Suez	95	70	8	
Port Said	88	64	9	
Messina	50	36	14	
Palermo	50	36	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	36	14	
Marseilles	65	45	14 10	

Including Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FOR LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL, PORT SAID, AND GIBRALTAR.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON WEDNESDAY, 23RD FEB.

THE powerful Steamer EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P. Captain J. R. McKay, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd Feb., positively.

For passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UROPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.
MACEDONIA	2272	426	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation Aimed with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

RATES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL. SUEZ.

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876. Feb.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
THIBET	C. H. Eardley	2503	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NILE & M	A. E. Hazlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
ALTHORPE	J. Baker	2931	400	21st—Suez, &c.
PERSIAN	C. A. White	2761	600	28th—Southampton, March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renolson	2684	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1910	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail: The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Alexandria, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

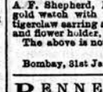
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 2 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 8th Feb. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TEHERAN, Captain A. H. Johnson, 2,589 Tons, and 400 H. P., will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 5th February 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 25th January 1876. Superintendent.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A quite new small light palanquin office shigram, with lamps. A very handsome new buggy light with lamp.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tonga with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new Light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a seif-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 31st January 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFURD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10	bales grey shirtings.
10	„ fancy cloths.
18	„ printing papers 40 lbs.
10	„ white blotting paper.

A quantity of carpenters tools, vice, a grindstone

At 2 P.M.

2 Goojrat milch buffaloes, both in calves.
4 Surat milch buffaloes, both in calves.

A quantity of fresh provisions consisting of Mockturtle Oxtail and Hare-soup, Mutton and Chicken broth Soup and Bowls Hotel Potel, Julliena Green Peas, Large, Usprurgus, Parsnips, Black Leicester Mushrooms, Ham, Cured Herrings, Norfolk, German and Pork Sausages, Fresh Cod Roes, Cod-fish, Haddocks, Fresh and Kippered Herrings.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN GOLA LANE WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Bai Dimbai, widow of Soorajee Nusserwanjee Bottlewala and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pestonjee Hormusjee Pustagia.

All that piece of Government land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the east side of Gola Lane, in the subdistrict of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay assessed under No. 14, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 493, containing by admeasurement 97 square yards and seven-ninth of square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the House of Dinshaw Moonjee, on the west by the said Gola Lane, on the north by the house of Eduljee Rustomjee Soonawalla, and on the south by the house of Dorabjee Laleo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applic tion may be made to the under-signed.

SALE OF ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Under instruction from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on MONDAY, the 7th day of February next, sell by public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned Jewellery belonging to the late of the late A. N. Shepherd, Esq., viz., gold bracelets, brooches, lockets gold watch with chain, earrings, necklace, studs and links, tigerclaw earring and brooches, rings, Dubi made silver brooches and flower holder, silver tea spoons, Chubbi box, &c., &c.

The above is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome French polished household furniture, rich engraved glassware, Elkington's best plated and rich crockery ware, very handsome English carpets, valuable coilie tion of choice and rare plants, &c., at Malabar Hill, next to the Police Chowkey.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of R. Beamsow, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, &c., at Marine Lines.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 1st Feb., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon H. DeTatham, 20th Regt., the same comprises rich, thin, stem, star cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plateclware, such as hot-water curry dishes, curry and rice, butter pot, biscuit box, waiters, coffee urn, set of electroplated spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, set of cutlery, &c., handsome carved blackwood French-polished furniture, such as set of dining-table for 20 persons, round and camp tables, sideboard, whatnots, dressing-room chairs, circular, pier, writing, and wine tables, easy, folding, rocking and reclining chairs, conversation, and reclining couches, ottoman, ornament stands, teapoys, screen, rich Brussel's and Cambay carpets, pictures, a mahogany grand square piano by "Maud," three and single hanging angrand lamps, flower vases, clocks, iron painted cot, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense and cook room articles, &c.

At 2 P.M.

1 handsome light open carriage in excellent order.
1 handsome flesbitten grey Arab horse.
1 set of brass mounted single harness.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-rate Semi-Grand Piano, by "Broadwood & Sons," &c.

On SATURDAY next, the 5th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in a Tent, opposite their rooms, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c. The property of D. Ward, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, piano, &c., at No. 14, Appolo Street, Fort, near the English Hotel.

On TUESDAY, the 8th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture plated, glass and porcelainware, piano, &c. The property of W. E. Waite, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first rate English-built open Carriage by "Walker," a pair of handsome fast-trotting Bay Australian Horses, sets of English Double Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage, horses, &c., the property of Lieut.-Colonel Lyons, proceeding to Europe.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding a magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bho leshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 beegas, be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlal Thakoredas and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, a first class Piano, (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a first class English built Barouche, a Light English built office Brougham, a pair of handsome grey Australian carria e horses, a serviceable Bay Australian Brougham Horse, choice plants, &c. at No. 43, Warden Road, Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, Piano, carriages, horses, &c., the property of Hon ble A. R. Scoble, Advocate-General.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Chocco, will sail as above on the 1st February 1876 at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back a 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—MEMBERS are reminded that the last day for sending in Motions to be brought before the General Meeting to be held in the Cricket Tent on the 14th proximo is MONDAY, the 31st instant.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG, } Honorary Secretaries.

SAILORS' HOME.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the DIRECTORS will be held at the HOME, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February at ½ past 5 P.M., when

The Annual Report will be read and a Statement of Accounts for the year 1875 submitted.

Subscribers in aid of the Funds of the "Home" and others interested in the welfare of Seamen are invited to be present.

JAMES MENTEITH BREBNER,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS.

Sample may be seen and further particulars obtained upon application to the Undersigned.

Also,

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cocoanut Oil," specifying the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent up to Noon on THURSDAY, the 3rd February next.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 29th January 1876.

NOTICE.—PIANO FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has for sale a SOLID MAHOGANY SQUARE PIANOFORTE by COLLARD and COLLARD, registered Keyboard and in first class order. A trial will only testify to the quality of the instrument. Price Rs. 400.

F. A. LOPES,
Pianist and Tuner.

Mr. L. has also the pleasure to inform the public that he will accept engagements for Evening Entertainments and Parties to play on the Piano, on a charge of Rs. 15.

Address—Byculla Terrace, Bellasis Road, opposite Bolton & Co.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A FLOWER, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE SHOW will be held at the VICTORIA GARDENS, on or about the 7th and 8th March 1876, when PRIZES will be awarded for the following classes and varieties of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables:—

FLOWERS.

One or more prizes will be given for the finest collection of varieties exhibited, and also prizes for the finest individual specimens. The undermentioned classes are intended for the guidance of Exhibitors.

The number and value of the prizes will depend on the amount of subscription which may be collected, to be hereafter notified.

1. FLOWERING SHRUBS and PLANTS, including creepers and climbers—such as Roses, Sweet Briars, Hibiscus, Clerodendrons, Cassias, Flowers, Stephanotis, Poivreas, Malphigias, Beaumontias, Bignonias, Geraniums, &c., &c.

2. ANNUALS—such as Mignionette, Phloxes, Petunias, Verbenas, Asters, Pinks, Chrysanthemums, &c. &c.

3. VARIEGATED LEAV D PLANTS—such as Draconas, Marantas, Diffenbachias, Begonias, Crotons, Fittonias, Coleuses, Alocasias, Caladiums, Anthuriums, &c., &c.

4. FERNS—Palms, Cycads and Orchids

5. COTTAGE POSIES for small collections of Plants, &c., grown in Cottage Gardens.

6. CUT FLOWERS or Bouquets.

FRUITS.

A.—Grown in India.
B.—Grown in Bombay.
C.—Exhibited by Market Stall Gardeners.

To comprise the following:—

Oranges, Lemons, Limes and Citrons.	Figs.
Pine Apples.	Pomaloes.
Peaches.	Guavas.
Grapes.	Custard Apples.
Pomegranates.	Plantains of Sorts.
&c., &c.	Melons.

VEGETABLES.

Under the clauses of A B and C as above:—

Peas.	Onions.
Cauliflowers, Cabbages and Knol-kohles.	Turnips.
Celery and Parsnips.	Carrots.
Beet.	Radishes, Europe and Country.
Cucumbers.	Brinjals.
Vegetable Marrows.	Lettuces and Salads.
Pumpkins.	Yams.
Beans of Kinds.	Native Legumes, Bajees, Cress.
Potatoes.	Country Herbs.
Artichokes.	

Application for space to be made to the Secretaries on or before the 24th February.

Exhibitors will not be charged any fees.

The names of the Judges will be hereafter published for general information.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.
STUCCARAM ARJOON.
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 29th January 1876.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH BATCH OF
TRICHINOPOLIES,
DAWSON'S PRIME,
AND
PRINCIPES.

PONDICHERRIES,
INDIANAS,
AND
LONG COMMONS.

DINDIGULS,
HAVANNAH SHAPE.
(*Londres.*)

COCONADAS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

TOBACCOS,
FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF,
AND
HONEY DEW,
"*Cream of the Crop.*"

SMOKING MIXTURES, BIRD'S EYE, &c., &c.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10/- 6d. at 1/- 9½ per Rupee = Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM the 1st February 1876, REDUCED FARES for the following short distances will be charged:

Between Colaba and Frere Fountain	1	Annas.
„ Frere Fountain and Marine Lines	1	„
„ Municipal Offices and Bore Bunder	1	„
„ Bore Bunder and Pydhownie (via Market)	1	„
„ Bore Bunder and Mummy School	1	„
„ Money School and Pydhownie	1	„
„ Pydhownie and Byculla	1	„

Passengers on paying their Fares must be particular to take checks from the Conductors, as the Inspectors will demand Fares from all passengers not producing Checks on application.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for December	2	4
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, July to Dec. 1875	4	4
Villette, by C. Bronte, new edition, Illustrated	3	12
Moore's Family Medicines for India	5	8
Early History & Antiquities of Freemasonry, by G. F. Fort	9	8
The Devil's Chain, by E. Jenkins	3	4
Flint's Pathesis, Treatment, &c	10	0
Watson's Theory and Practice of Weaving, by Hand and Power	8	0
Thackeray's (Miss) Old Kensington Village on the Cliffe, Five and Friends, each	3	12
French and Spanish Painters, with Illustrations on Steel, from Famous Pictures, by J. Stothert	19	12
Art Studies of Home Life, by G. W. Turner, Illustrated with 24 full page Photographs	9	8
Morocco and the Moors, being an Account of Travels, by A. Leared, Illustrated	11	4
From the Hebrides to the Himalayas, by C. F. G. Cumming, Illustrated, 2 vols.	26	4
Sister Louise, or the Story of a Woman's Pretence, by White M-lville	10	0
Stonehenge's British Rural Sports, Illustrated, new edition 1876	13	4
Ure's Dictionary of Science, Art and Manufactures, 3 vols, new edn, 1875	65	12
Mark Twain's Information Wanted	0	12

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.

A choice selection of Comic and Humorous, just received, of various Prices.

ENGLISH LAW REPORTS, 1876.

The above can now be Subscribed.—Annual Subscription in Bombay, Rs. 70; Up-country, Rs. 82.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, Wrists, &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.	Nervous Debility.

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GLEE SOCIETY.—A CONCERT will be given in the TOWN HALL, WEDNESDAY, 2nd Feb., 5-30 o'clock P.M. Surplus proceeds to Indo-British School.—ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

WANTED, a NURSE (European or Goanese) to go with a Family to England via Italy. Apply to H. L., care of GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

A YOUNG LADY leaving for England immediately desires the services of a Lady as Chaperone. The highest references will be required. Apply by letter to "A. B.," Adelp i Hotel, Byculla.

HIMALAYAN TEA from the Bijnath Tea Plantation:—Orange Pekoe, Rs 2-4 per lb. Pekoe Souchong, Rs. 1-12 per lb. Bijnath Mixture, Rs. 1-12 per lb. N. V. CURRANEE & Co., 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL, BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bedrooms attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

Terms—Moderate.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

FOR SALE.

JUST to hand, ex S. S. PRECURSEUR, a few cases of well-known and much appreciated—

	Qts.	Pts.
FREMINET FILS' DRY CHAMPAGNE ...at Rs. 36		Rs. 19
DUKE D'ALBUQUERQUE DRY SHERRY at Rs. 16		

L. SIBILLE & Co.,
23, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 24th January 1876.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

THE Undersigned have received a CONSIGNMENT of the following first-class WINES from the Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD:—

HERMITAGE (a Red Wine)	Rs. 11	per dozen Quarts.
Do. Vintage of 1865	„ 16	„ „
CHASSELAS (a White Wine)	„ 11	„ „
Do. Vintage of 1865	„ 16	„ „

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

20th December, 1875. Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS.

Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9	per doz. qts.
St. Estephe „	„ 10	„
Chateau St. Julien	„ 10	„
Chateau Margaux	„ 10	„
Chateau de Grands (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 14	„ „
Les Cruins do.	„ 16	„ „
Chateau St. Julien	„ 16	„ „
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 22	„ „
Do. (Soyfore)	„ 22	„ „
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)	„ 26	„ „

HOCKS.

From G. M. Parsthmann Son, Matence, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15	per doz. qts. Rs. 9	per doz pints.
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„	
Liebfraumilch	„ 20	„ „ 12 8	„
St-inwein (in glass jugs)	„ 20	„	
Hockheimer	„ 24	„	
Rudesheimer	„ 26	„	
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„	
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36	„	

CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 25	per doz. qts.	
Eugene Cliequot	„ 40	„ Rs. 22	8 per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne	„ 40	„ „ 22	8 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's. ..... Rs. 5 per dozen quarts.

BRANDY.

COGNAC (MULLER FRERES) ....Rs. 20 per dozen quartes.
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS ... „ 24 per doz. t

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 29TH JAN. 1876.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Friday reported the Liverpool Cotton Market dull, Surats very dull, sales 10,000 bales and to-day's report comes again dull, Surats unchanged, sales only 6,000 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered throughout, but as we have frequently had to point out of late, these afford but slight information as to the real position of the trade. Nor does the extract from the Cotton Brokers' Weekly Circular throw much additional light on the subject. Surats "during the week were in slight demand with no appreciable change," is sufficient to express a very quiet market, but the actual position is much worse than that, and the sooner it is appreciated by those engaged in the trade here the better. The fact is that the prospect of an exceptionally heavy American crop is really driving Surats out of consumption and there are accordingly very few buyers to arrive at any price. This state of affairs would be bad enough merely for a season, but there is only too much cause to fear that the position Surats are now being driven to is more likely to be permanent than temporary. The chance of a short supply from America is now very remote and so long as Spinners can get plenty of American they are not likely to want much East Indian.

The American receipts for the past week, so far from showing the falling off looked for in same quarters, are 5,000 bales over last week, the comparison to date being now as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	149,000	119,000	161,000
" Exports to U.K	49,000	69,000	53,000
" " Continent ..	37,000	34,000	47,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,946,000	2,518,000	2,549,000
" Exports to U. K. "	1,024,000	983,000	875,000
" " Continent "	686,000	363,000	448,000
" Stocks at the Ports	907,000	871,000	821,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 28th inst. compares with the two previous years as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Total of all kinds	2,880,000	2,736,106	2,748,340
" " Surats	470,000	576,380	672,700

The figures for the U K. only are :—

	1876	1875	1874
Stock in Liverpool... ...	708,000	768,960	637,350
" London	71,875	129,000	195,480
American Afloat	310,000	231,000	302,000
East Indian do.	80,000	124,000	105,000
	1,166,875	1,252,960	1,240,330
Price of Mid. Orleans.....	6 15-16d.	7¾d.	8 5-16d.
" Fair Dhollera ...	4 9-16d.	5½d.	5¾d.
Difference	2¾	2¾	3 3/16

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was dull but quotations were unchanged, and Reuter's various prices for General Produce in London were also without alteration. Consols this morning were quoted at 94; French Rentes at 105¼.

Bar Silver in London was quoted by Reuter yesterday evening at 54½d. per oz, being a further fall of ¼d, and we have to report another collapse in Sterling Exchange in consequence. Rates opened by some of the Banks quoting 1s. 9¼d. for 6 months' sight and 1s. 8¾d. for demand, as their drawing prices, but these quickly gave place to 1s. 9d. and 1s. 8¾d. respectively, which are the nominal quotations at the close. For 3 months' sight credits we now quote 1s. 9d., 6 months' 1s. 9 3/16d.. Documents 1/32d. to 1/16d. per Rupee higher. Even these figures, which fully discount a further fall in Silver do not bring out many sellers of bills, it being apparently regarded as a foregone conclusion that Silver must go lower and it must be admitted that appearances fully justify the impression, but as to the possible extent of the decline we do not believe any one attempts to form an opinion. When the quotation was 55¾d. it was looked upon as a somewhat bold statement to hazard, that a decline to 55d. was possible, but now, at 54½d., the possibility of a drop to 54d., or even lower, is considered by no means remote. The subject is enveloped in the greatest uncertainty and in its present aspect has already been discussed to the fullest extent, so that further remarks are not now called for, but we cannot refrain from saying that the question as affecting the future trade of the port is worthy of the gravest consideration of business men, not so much with a view of estimating the extent of the decline, but of adopting a style of business which would bring the risk from Exchange fluctuations within the narrowest possible limits.

On Calcutta there has been nothing done to-day. For demand bills we quote 99-15/16 and for 60 days' sight 99⅞, but this latter quotation is purely nominal as in the present easy state of the Money Market there is no inducement to bring funds to this side.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues steady but quiet. We quote :—Fours Rs. 101¾ to Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102⅝ to ⅞; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 106.

SHARES to-day have been fairly active, but prices, as a rule, are not materially altered. Bank of Bombays remain at 41 per cent. premium ex div. Land Companies are unaltered. G. I. P. Railway £20 stock has advanced to Rs. 266 ex div. Press Shares are quiet, Mofussils have fallen Rs. 5, Scinde Press Rs. 10, while Bellarys have advanced Rs. 25 and new Berars Rs. 5 for share. For Spinning and Weaving Scrip there is still a fair enquiry, the continued decline in the value of Cotton being in favour of more profitable working. Madras United Co.'s shares have advanced Rs. 25, Sassoon Rs. 25, and Sounderdass Rs. 10, but Flemings have declined Rs 5 and Orientals Rs. 5 per share.

THE COTTON MARKET continues very dull the amount of business reported to-day is most limited. Arrivals into the up-country markets are somewhat larger, but not sufficiently so as yet to depress prices materially. As purchases for January shipment however are now at an end, there will be less anxiety shown to buy, especially with the very depressing accounts we are now getting from Liverpool and we may therefore look for a more reasonable range of values being established. Some comparatively low sales of Broach have been made a contract for 20th February, delivery being reported at Rs. 205 per candy full pressed, but for ready the prices is Rs. 210 to Rs. 212 per candy. For Good Fair Omra Rs. 168 is now quoted, Fully Good Fair Fasipore Rs. 175, Akote Rs. 182 per candy full pressed.

FREIGHTS continue very dull. The consignees of the two steamers now loading on the berth for Liverpool continue to hold out for £2-7-6 per ton but shippers are only paying it where they are obliged to and no engagements forward are being made at the rate. By sail there has been nothing of any importance done.

PIECE GOODS are quite at a standstill. Importers are not inclined to accept lower rates in, the face of the continued decline in Exchange and on the other hand buyers are by no means anxious to do business, the up-country demand being most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
25,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	705 xd
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L.I., & China	275
40,000	984	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	315
400,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	109
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	410

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,150
150	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,750
30	2,000	all	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
70	1,000	all	100*	Bombay United	1,090
40	189	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	18
90	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,500	1,000	all	100p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning	920
1,250	1,250	all	60p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.	930
1,400	1,000	all	80pa*	Great Eastern	1,095
3,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	255
700	1,000	all	80p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co	1,010
700	1,000	all	66p.a	Jeevraj Balloo Mills	1,055
	...	600	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
200	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,100
	500	all	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,155
1,000	1,000	all	100pa*	Morarjee Spinning	1,165
4,000	625	all	40pa*	Oriental	725
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoo n S. W. Co	850
150	1,000	all	130	Soonderdas Spinning	835
800	1,000	250	125pa	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 25th January as compared with that for 18th January :—

Liabilities.	18th January. Rs. A. P.	25th December. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,30,00,000 0 0	2,30,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	19,63,015 13 1	19,02,955 13 1
Treasury Balances	2,97,16,026 4 1	3,03,79,683 1 10
Other Deposits	2,69,31,086 13 9	2,60,41,968 14 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,99,548 1 3	9,17,702 9 11
Sundries	5,97,77 2 0	4,78,129 4 9
	8,22,47,459 2 2	8,28,20,4 9 0 3

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,66,42,115 2 0	1,66,42,115 2 0
Bullion	70,10,321 1 1	70,10,321 1 1
Current Rupee Loans	43,54,344 14 1	43,54,344 14 1
Discounts and Advances	1,61,36,931 5 2	1,61,36,931 5 2
Bills Purchased	10,69 25 12 9	10,69 25 12 9
Bills Receivable	13,459 3 0	13,459 3 0
Cash	9,35,39 5 10	9,35,39 5 10
Buildings	4,95,921 10 0	4,95,921 10 0
Sundries	2,8 4 5 8	2,8 4 5 8
	1,18,78,348 0 5	1,18,78,348 0 5
	1,34,37,422 14 6	1,34,37,422 14 6
	8,28,20,469 0 3	8,28,20,469 0 3

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B.S. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Captain R. Bainton, sailed on Saturday last for Genoa via Kurrachee in ballast.

THE SHIP OTHELLO, 1,449 tons, Captain G. G. Efford, will sail to-day for New York, with a cargo of 49,750 owts. linseed.

THE BARQUE CORSAIR, 443 tons, Captain J. G. Frott, will sail to day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 11,375 Indian maunds salt.

THE S. S. ST SLAF, 1,375 tons, Captain A. Sederain, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (December 29th), via Malta, Port Said, Suez, via Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,748 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. S. GOA, 1,332, tons, Captain H. T. Dickenson, sailed on the 29th instant for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Goa.—Mr. and Mrs. V. de Aurem and two children, and Mr. E. Britto. For Carwar.—Col. Anderson and servant. For different ports.—Thirty-six deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, sailing on the 1st February 1876, at 10 a. m. to Genoa For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ackland. For Genoa—Revd. and Mrs. W. T. Mycongtha Myosah Min, Mr. M. M. M. Thandaunin Meng, Mr. May Myo Thidi Kyoden Sarag Dawgjee Meng, Mr. Meuths Thiri Kyaid Goung Sarag Dawgyee Meng, Mrs. Charles Gough, two children, two infants, one European Nurse, Revd. and Mrs. F. B. Cherington and one infant, Colonel and Mrs. Edward Thorp, Mrs. Thomas Knight, Miss Knight, one child, Mr. Carlo Crocco and Mr. Kleyser. For Naples—Mr Mengyee Thiri Maha Zayathoo, W. T. Mycongtha Myosah Min, Mr. M. M. M. Thandaunin Meng, Mr. May Myo Thidi Kyoden Sarag Dawgjee Meng, Mr. Meuths Thiri Kyaid Goung Sarag Dawgyee Meng, Mrs. Charles Gough, two children, two infants, one European Nurse, Revd. and Mrs. F. B. Cherington and one infant. Colonel and Mrs. Edward Thorp, Mrs. Thomas Knight, Miss Knight, one child, Mr. Carlo Crocco and Mr. Kleyser. For Naples—Mr Mengyee Thiri Maha Zayathoo, Mr. Meuths Thiri Kyaid Goung Sarag Dawgyee Meng, and three attendants of Burmese. For Port Said—Mr. William Wright. For Suez—Revd. Brodbead, Miss Hardie, Miss Walsh, Surgeon H. D. Teetham and Dr. Koenigs.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	St Olaf (s)	Sederain	Cardiff, Dec 29.
	Flying Venus	Robertson	Calcutta, Dec 28.
30	Lois	Lewis	Mauritius, Dec 4.
	Turkish Empire	Adamson	Cardiff, Sept 14.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Mandvie, Jan 28.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
29	Aretusa (s)	Teglia	Trieste, &c.
	Good Hope (s)	Bainton	Genoa, via Kurrachee.
	Goa (s)	Dickenson	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Ship Othello, Efford, to New York.
Barque Corsair, Trott, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.
25 Legislator (s) ..... Sutton ..... Liverpool, Dec 18.
Glencorse ..... Stevenson ..... Liverpool, Oct 10.
Eastern Monarch ... Donaldson ... Hong-Kong, Dec 25.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
25 Tse Kya Keen
Byan(s) ..... " ....
Rangoon(s) ..... " ....
Mecca (s) ..... " ....
C. of Cambridge (s). ....
Edward Cardwell ... .
Berkshire ....
Lawrence ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—134 packages whitings, N Mooljee.
Eschol s—9 cases billows, S S Narrealwalla.

FROM LONDON.

Menvalen s—50 drums linseed oil and 2 casks paint, M M Mody and Co; 33 boxes gunpowder, Rogers and Co; 2 hogsheads brandy, 1 hogshead claret, 1 hog-head sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 13 bales printing paper, N Ezmaljee and Co; 40 cases matches, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Eshcol s—3 cases wall paper, T Surruffally and Co.
Tartar s—123 boxes window glasses, M D Yakbhan.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—2 hogsheads claret, D S Kemp and Co.
Batavia s—55 cases champagne, Nusserwanjee Ausputdarjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parana,—500 bags myrabollams, Narsunjee Mooljee.
Historian s,—900 packages wet dates, Mooljee Enderjee; 2 cases shawls, Hajee Attawala; 75 bags linseed and 30 bags rapseed, Dewjee Premjee; 36 bales wool, Tesloomull Chimondass; 400 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 50 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhardjee and Co; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 400 bales cotton, Raili Brothers; 20 bales cotton, Shriram Mehta; 80 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 133 bales cotton Bhimjee Shamjee and Co; 150 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 2,210 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 45 bales cotton, Boodha Ragooviee; 60 bales cotton, Khetsee Poonja.
Thibet s,—100 bales wool, Demjee Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Soolee.—150 cases coir yarn, Canjee Lealadhur.
Deccan s—6,500 sticks sibinum, Lukhmey Chuttoo; 1 box gold coins, Framjee, Sands and Co; 2 boxes gold coins and bar, The C M Bank of I L and China; 75 bales skins, S W T N Moos and Co; 5 cases fishmaws, Meeralybhoy Dama; 11 bale cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Soaloo.—6,500 bags linseed, Remington and Co; 250 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s,—46 bales cotton, Vinay and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s, —50 bales cotton, Rennie and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Thibet s,—50 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 100 bales cotton, S L Macnaghten.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s,—300 bags wheat and 20 bales cotton, Finlay, Scot and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan s,—1 bale cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s —97 packages olibanum, Pursotum Yuichraj; 101 packages red raisin, Goomabhoy Lalljee; 27 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Meeralybhoy Dama; 120 bales cotton, Nurses Keeverjee and Co; 15 bales cotton, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 95 bales twist, Vullabdass Munchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·899
Temperature of the Air	75·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·5
Dew Point	63·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·67
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	81·2
Minimum do.	67·9
General Direction of wind	NW, NNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	364

HIGH COURT.—31ST JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.
LONG CAUSES.

415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur
339-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabchud Nemchund vs Villa Bhima and others—H Bicknell

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.
LONG CAUSES.

561-74—Jefferson and Payne—Pranjivundass Doolubdass vs Dewalles & Co—L Fletcher—for Faupez.
142-75—In person—Vs Gokuldas Govuge vs Khoja Bhawa Peerally and others—P Cowasjee.
404-75—Shamrao P—Tagadas Mamordass vs Godhaojee Geega and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
715-75—Jefferson and Payne—Nagindass Hurjeewundass and others vs Byruthondass Bymohundass and others—Prescot and Winter.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.
For Judgment

494-75—Macfarlane and Skips—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani.

LONG CAUSES.

603 75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji—Part heard.
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurrotum Crustnaji vs Sukurba
690-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Motichund Deochund vs John Edward Rodger—H Becknell
567-75—P Kawasjee—Hajee Ibram Feckeer Mahomed vs Haji Mahomed Currim Esphanee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
557-75—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Cudumsee Nursey vs Chugan Khoosal—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 28.

Reed, Surg Major, Madras Med Ser, on leave, from Aurangabad January 29th.
Denshire, Captain, Bengal 51st Light Infantry, on leave, from Delhi.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS,

By HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters
Poona, 29th January 1876.

The C-in C is pleased to make the following appointment :—
22nd Regt N I—Capt H A Robson, having completed five years' service in the appointment of Quartermaster with the rank of Capt, is reappointed Quarte master from the 5th Feb 1875.

No 542 Gunner Edward Appleby (6th Bde R A) employed in the Commissariat Dept, is promoted to Serjt, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1876, under the provisions of G G O No 469 of 1862.
Capt A Fi-ch, Quarter Master, 1st Grenadiers N I, officiated as Adjt, in addition to his own duties from the 30th Nov to 17th Dec 1875.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
83rd Foot—Lieut T F Gibbs, to England, from date of departure, for six months on urgent private affairs, in anticipation of the vacation of H E the C-in-C in India.
Staff Corps—Col J H Champion, Comdt 12th N I, from 16th to 31st Jan 1876, in extension, preparatory to proceeding on furlough on a medical certificate.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 17th January* 1876.)

Field Marshal H R H the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Maj Hedayat Ali, Khan Bahadoor, Sirdar Bahadoor, A-de-C to H E the C-in-C in India, to be an extra A-de-C on H R H's Personal Staff, during the Camp at Delhi 11th Jan 1876.
Capt J F Houstoun, R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Secunderabad, and join F Batty 20th Brig, to which he has been posted To travel at the public expense.
Capt R H F Rennick, S C, recently returned from furlough, is attached to the 43rd Assam L I for duty.
Surg Maj J J McDermott, M D 15th N I, is permitted to proceed to Calcutta instead of to Bombay, on the preparatory leave granted him by G O G O C C 27th Dec 1875, p 667.

Presidency District order, dated the 3rd Jan 1876, directing Surg Maj W. L. Shuill, M D., on return from furlough, to proceed to the following orders are confirmed :—

Dated the 8th Jan 1176, directing Sur E Bovill, M. D., 16th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachments 45th N I, and 19th Bengal Lancers, in addition to his own duties.
Directing Surg Maj J. W. R. Amesbury, 89th N I, to assume medical charge of the detachment 2nd Ben Cav, in addition to his own duties.
Appointing Surg Maj W. L. Baker, Garison Staff Surgeon, with effect from the 6th Dec 1875, as a temporary arrangement.
1st Battalion 25th Foot—Battalion order, dated the 5th Dec 1875, appointing Lt C. C W. Dandridge to be Asst Instr of Musketry, with effect from the above date

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla,* 20th *January* 1876.

Lt J B Lindsell R E will, on completion of a tour of seven years' service in India, to 22nd Feb 1876, proceed via Bombay to England at the public expense, and on arriving there report himself to the D Adj Genl, H E. Horse Guards.
Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lt H C Veteh 11th Hussars, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regimental Depot, published in G O C C dated 29th Sept 1875, p 484.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed, on 10th January 1876, at Meerut Mes, the test in Punjabee agreeably to Sec 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—
Lt S Eyre, 5th N I; and Sergt J Stokes, R A, Park Sergt, Lahore.

The following orders are confirmed :—
Gwalior District order, dated the 18th Jan 1876, notifying that Hospital Apprentice W H Butcher proceeded with time-expired men to Deolalee, and held officiating rank as Asst Apothecary from 24th Oct to 17th Nov 1875, and also proceeded in medical charge of a detachment 63rd Foot, from Jhansi to Fortress Gwalior, on 7th Jan 1876, acting as officiating Asst Apothecary from date to 15th idem, both days inclusive.
Also that Hospital Apprentice W A Fullam proceeded to Allahabad with time-expired men and held officiating rank as Asst Apothecary, from 28th Oct to 12th Nov 1875.
Peshawar District order, dated the 20th Dec 1875, making the following arrangements, consequent on the appointment of Lt Col J T Watson, Comdt Fort Shabkadar, as 2nd in Command of the 37th N I :—
Lt Col B G Vander Gucht, commanding Fort Michni, to command the three Doaba Forts, and to command from Fort Shabkadar.
Capt C W Babington, 1st Wing Subn 27th N I to officiate as Comdt of Fort Michni, vice Lt Col B G Vander Gucht.
Dated the 14th Jan 1876, directing Col P B Yorke, 12th Ben Cav to assume command of the district, consequent on the departure of Brigr Genl T F Wilson, C B, to Bombay, to appear before a medical board.
Allahabad Brigade order, dated the 13th Jan 1876, directing Surg D P Palmer, M D, to relieve Surg Maj W H Spry, of the medical charge of the detachment 18th Ben Cavy, with effect from the 8th inst.
Saugor Station order, dated the 13th Jan 1876, directing Col W H Lowther, 3rd Ben Inf to assume command of the station, during the absence on inspection duty of the Brigr Genl commanding the Saugor district.
Benares Garrison order, dated the 4th Jan 1876, appointing Surgn Maj G Whitla to officiate as Station Staff Surg, during the absence of Surg Maj A M Verchere.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—
General Staff—Call T Rattray, C B C S I, (offig Depy Adjt Genl) for thirty days from the 15th Jan 1876, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Brigade Staff—Brigr Genl T F Wilson, C B, A-de-C to the Queen S C, (Comdg Peshawar Dist), to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Horse Artillery.—Lt J. D. Sodgrass, (F Baty F Bgde,) to Bombay, for one month from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.
Royal Artillery.—Maj H. McLeod, (F Baty 20th Bgde,) to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
2-1st Foot.—Col R. G. Coles, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Lt H. L. Hallewell, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
1-6th Foot—Lt R Meredith, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
2-19th Foot—Captain C Skinner, to remain at Benares, on private affairs, from the 5th February to the 4th March, in extension.
2-22nd Foot—Lieutenant F E C H Gordon-Cumming, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
43rd Foot.—Captain J S Langlands, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.
63rd Foot.—Lieutenant A G Millar, to Calcutta, on private affairs from the 1st January, pending retirement from the service.
70th Foot.—Lieutenant J King (Instructor of Musketry,) to England, for twelve months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.
Staff Corps.—Colonel R P Anderson. (Commandant 34th Native Infantary,) to port of embarkation, from the 15th February to the 15th March, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Capt A L Playfair, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Lt V. G. L. Eyre, (1st wing Subn 23rd N I.) to Bombay for thirty days, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.
Bengal Infantry.—Lt Col Rt Coll T. W. Baugh, (doing general duty at Almora,) for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, with reference to G. G. O No. 2, dated 4th Jan 1876.
General List, Infantry.—Major D, Robertson, (Wing Officer 44th N I,) from the 20th Nov to the 15th Dec 1875, in extension of the usual 30 days ordinary leave, to enable him to rejoin his regiment on return from furlough.
British Medical Service—Surg W Wakefield, M D, attached to the 4th Hussars, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.
Indian Medical Service—Surg Maj F Cowper, M D, in medical charge of 2nd Bengal Cavalry, to port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough on private affairs.
Surg Maj A R Waghorn, M D, in medical charge 20th Native Infantry, to port of embarkation, from the 31st Jan to the 1st March, preparatory to retirement from the service.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette, Jan.* 26.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Surg-Maj William Henry Hayes, Depy Comr of Singbhoom, is allowed leave for one day under Section 21. Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 23rd Nov 1875.
Mr W G Willson, Offg Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment.
Mr George Edward Porter, Offg Mag and Collr, Sarun, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21. Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from any date between the 7th and 12th Feb 1876.
Mr George Stewart Park, Joint-Mag and Deply Collr, Howrah, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Sarun, during the absence on leave of Mr G E Porter, or until further orders.
The Rt Hon the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr W K Clementson, Depy Mag and Deply Collr, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.
Mr John Edward Howard appointed to officiate as a Joint-Mag and Deply Collr of the first grade, with effect from the date on which Mr W F Mores avails himself of his subsidiary leave to proceed on that furlough.
Mr James Kelleher is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Deply Collr of the first grade, with effect from the date on which Mr T E Coxhead makes over charge of his present duties as Offg Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of Rungpore.
Mr Francis William Badcock is appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Deply Collr of the second grade from the date on which the appointment of Mr Jeffery to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Depy Collr takes effect.
Mr Francis Hunter Allen appointed to act as a Joint-Mag and Deply Collr of the second grade from the date on which Mr Kelleher's appointment to act in the first grade of Joint-Mag and Deply Collr takes effect.
Mr William Robert Miller, Asst Mag and Collr, Dacca, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.
Mr Herbert Rowland Symons, Offg Asst Supt of Police, Hazareebagh, on special duty, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Clause 1, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code.
Mr Henry Neville Harris, Dist Supt of Police, is allowed leave for nine days, from the 12th to the 20th Dec, under Section 3, Supplement P of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 31st Aug 1874.
Mr Harris is also allowed the usual subsidiary leave, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.
Lt J F Sweet-Carmo, Offg Assistant Comr, Chumparun, is appointed also to be Sub-Registrar of Ranchee, with effect from the 29th Nov 1875, vice Capt W Hopkinson, transferred.
Dr James Cullen, Civil Medical Officer, Chumparun, is allowed leave for two months, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.
Dr C J W Meadows, Offg Civil Surg, Monufferpore, is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Chumparun during the absence, on leave, of Dr J Cull-n, or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he relieved that officer.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.
The Prince of Wales on the Indian Army.
Effects of the Prince's Visit.
Lord Napier and the Native Army.
The Prince at Lahore.
The Prince of Wales in Cashmere.
The Great Bridge over the Chenab.
GENERAL NEWS—
Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
The Old English Estimate of the Great Napoleon.
Tour of H E the Governor in the Southern Mahratta Country.
Saving Life at Sea.
The Convocation of the University.
The Appointment of Taxing Master.—II
Propose : Children's Fete.
The Prince's Visit.
The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
The Theft of Valuable Diamonds.
A Remarkable Discovery of Wealth and Rubbish.
An Injunction against the Master of the s s Mozaleh.
Important Question regarding calls made by the London and Bombay Bank.
Bengal and Central Provinces.
Report by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, for the Half-year ended 31st Dec 1875.
Visit of the Prince to the Zenana Ladies.
Madras.
N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
The Perak Expedition.
Sungie Ujong.
INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS—
Hyderabad and Secunderabad.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
The Increase in the Army Estimates.
The Government of the Straits Settlements.
The Sanitary State of Secunderabad.
High Court Appointments in Bombay.
The English Press and the Educated Native.
OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.
COMMERCIAL—
Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing :—
Latest Telegrams.
English Political and Social Letter.
Heads of Intelligence.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After closes.
United Kingdom	Jan. 31	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Suez	" 31	11 A.M.	6 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	" 31	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	" 8	3 P.M.	packet
Australia	" 5	3 P.M.	No after
Mauritius and Reunion	" 14	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 14	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 31	Monday	Feb. 14
"	Feb 7	"	" 21

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	3 P.M.		3 P.M.
Tuesday	Feb 8	Tuesday	Mar. 21
"	" 22	"	" 21

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	Feb. 14	Mon

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MEETING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE NIZAM.

CALCUTTA, 30TH JAN.

Sir B. Meade left for Allahabad on Friday.

It is probable that the Prince will visit the Caves of Ellora on his return journey to Bombay, and that the Nizam will meet him there.

THE VOLUNTEERS CAMP AT BULGARIAH.

The Lieutenant Governor dines with the officers to-morrow night, sleeps at the Camp, and witnesses a sham fight on Tuesday morning.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The 40th Regiment leave the Fort to-morrow and march to Dum-Dum; the 12th arrive on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Lord Napier and suite are expected here on Tuesday.

The Honorable Ashley Eden is gazetted eight months' furlough from 1st February, and Mr. Aitchison one year from the 10th.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

ALLAHABAD, 30TH JAN.

The report that Sir Salar Jung meditates taking a trip to Europe is well founded.

THE PRINCE AND THE NATIVE TROOPS AT DELHI.

The native troops at Delhi have been very much charmed with the Prince of Wales. The enthusiasm of the 11th N. I. who received new colours from the hands of the Prince has culminated in a memorial praying that they may be allowed to carry on these colours some device which may be a standing record of the recent honour. The native officers have expressed themselves most warmly in reference to his "presence," courtesy, and kingly attributes generally.

He gave a present to each native regiment in camp, besides donations to charitable funds connected with the British troops.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

NOTIFICATIONS IN THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

CALCUTTA, 29TH JAN.

The *Gazette of India* publishes the following notifications:—

Mr. C. U. Aitchison, Foreign Secretary, proceeds on furlough to Europe for one year from the 1st of February, Dr. T. H. Thornton, Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, officiates as Foreign Secretary during the absence of Mr. Aitchison.

The *Gazette* also publishes a notification granting furlough to the Hon. Ashley Eden for eight months from 1st February.

THE NEW VICEROY.

LONDON, 29TH JAN.

It is officially stated that Lord Lytton will leave England for Calcutta somewhat earlier than at first intended. The exact date of His Lordship's departure has not been named.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, 28TH JAN.

There was an engagement yesterday between the Turkish and Insurgent Troops. The latter were defeated on the road leading to Trebenje. The town of Trebenje was ultimately relieved.

MR. FRANCIS DEAK.

PESTH, 28TH JAN.

OBITUARY.—The Statesman, Mr. Francis Deak.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, 30TH JAN.

The Russian troops stormed and captured Andidshan on the 21st instant.

[This place is doubtless the same as Andijan, beyond Khokand, and its capture gives the Russians the command of the road to Kashgar, which passes through the Terek pass.—ED. *B.G.*]

EGYPT.

CAIRO, 29TH JAN.

Mr. Cave having obtained the information required in respect to the Egyptian finances, will return shortly to England, the English Government wishing to confer with him. Two gentlemen will be sent here by Her Majesty's Government who will occupy posts in the Egyptian Finance Ministry.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 28TH JAN., NOON.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	64,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	2,400	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	104,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats	11,000	do.
Do. do. Imports of Surats..	7,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	705,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	140,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London.	71,375	do.

Surats during the week were in slight demand with no appreciable change.

LONDON, 28TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed very dull.

Fair Dholleras	4 9/16d.
The Manchester Market has	
7lbs. Shirtings.....	6s. 9d.
8lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0.11¾
Bar Silver	64¾

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 29TH JAN., 3.50 P.M.

Mail Steamer Lombardy, from Bombay, arrived.

GALLE, 29TH JAN., 6-1 P.M.

Steamer Australis, from Aden, arrived.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

30TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages received in transit from United Kingdom, 10 hours 1 minute.

Minimum time occupied 1 hour 0 minute.

Average time occupied 7 hours 15 minutes.

It is said that H. M. ships Serapis and Osborne will leave Calcutta on the 6th February for Bombay.

We understand that Mr. Thornton takes over charge of the Foreign Office from Mr. Aitchison on the 1st February.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their meeting on Thursday, made no alteration in the rate of interest or discount.

It is not in contemplation, the *Pioneer* says, to fill up, immediately, the vacancy in the Legislative Council which will arise when the Hon'ble Ashley Eden leaves.

The complaints of want of rain are now general throughout Bengal, but, though the crops are said to be suffering in some places, the prospects are generally favourable.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says that two hundred European and a hundred native troops will be moved up from Thayetmyo to Bhamo *en route* for Manwyne, at the end of January probably.

Colonel Light's reason for declining the command of the vacant Mooltan Brigade was not, it is said, as understood at first, ill-health, but simply a disinclination to undertake another five years in India.

The *Pioneer*:—When Captain W. F. Prideaux proceeds to the Persian Gulf to officiate for Colonel Ross as Resident, Mr. F. C. Daukes, C. S., Senior Attaché in the Foreign Office, will act as Assistant Secretary.

Friends of Dr. Randell will be glad to hear that there is no truth in the late report of his death. A telegram, the *Englishman* says, was received from him on Tuesday from Penang, to the effect that he was doing well.

From Cairo the death is announced, on the 13th ultimo, of Hekekyan Bey, at the age of sixty eight. He was well known to all European literary and scientific men visiting Egypt, for his ready kindness. He was the author of a theory of the Great Pyramid.

His Grace the Duke of Buckingham returned to Madras from Cuddapah on Thursday at 4-30 P.M. His Grace spent more than an hour at the Parpagni bridge, about 35 minutes at the Obeyair bridge, and a short time at each of a few other bridges. His Grace was received at the platform of the Central Station by Captain Hankin, Captain Gordon, and Major Campbell.

The resources of mind displayed by the competition wallah are as admirable as they are infinite. A newly arrived specimen the other day, driving a cab at No. 14 in a certain road, forgot the Hindoostani for the number fourteen. He was equal to the occasion. Holding up his five fingers three times, he exclaimed "Panch and Panch, and Panch and *Kuch purwa nahin eek*. After the thirty-second time the coachman understood him.

With reference to G. O. C. C., dated 6th October 1875, publishing the programme of the movements of Her Majesty's Indian troopships, &c. during the season 1875-76, it is notified for general information, that troops remaining after the despatch of the last troopship of the season will be embarked in Her Majesty's troopship Orontes leaving Bombay on the 10th April, and any in excess of the complement of that vessel in hired tonnage.

We learn from the *Rangoon Gazette* that Esau, the son of the late Taso Kone, or Mahomedan Governor of Momein under the late Panthay Government who was lately residing in the Cantonment of Rangoon, has proceeded on a pilgrimage to Mecca, whence he purposes going to Kashgar to offer his services to Yakoob Beg, the Ruler of that country, and it is not unlikely that a number of Panthay refugees from Yunan will also find their way to Kashgar for the same purpose.

As to the progress made by Dr. Hunter in the preparation of the Bengal Gazetteer, the *Englishman* says that five volumes of the Statiscal account of Bengal, containing 2,100 pages of closely printed type, have been issued from the press, and five more volumes, aggregating nearly 2,000 pages, are nearly completed, two of them being wholly in type, but that there is every prospect of the entire work being finished within the time specified, and that the result of transferring the work of literary complication and printing to England has been a large saving to the State.

On Wednesday afternoon last St. George's Cathedral, Madras, was filled by a large gathering of Madras society to witness the marriage of Lieut. Porteous to the daughter of Surgeon-General Balfour. The service was a full choral one; the Archdeacon officiated; and the bride and her four attendant maids looked charming. Ladies and military officers predominated, filling the church with a flood of bright coloured garments; and Sir William Robinson was present, wearing his new honours in honour of the occasion. The usual health drinking and expression of good wishes afterwards took place at Dr. Balfour's residence.

Some apprehensions are entertained that disturbances among the Mahomedans may take place at Chennapatam about 30 miles from Bangalore, but the *Bangalore Spectator* states that owing to the advice given to the Sooneos of Chennapatam by Mr. Mahomed Khasim Ghum, the Proprietor of the Bangalore paper the *Khasimul Akbar*, and owing also to the representations made to the local authorities, a troop of the Mysore Horse with Captain Ludlow, the Assistant Commissioner, and Mr. Abdul Khader, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, have proceeded to Chennapatam, and it is to be hoped that their presence will cause the Mohorrum to pass off quietly in that turbulent town.

As has been before reported it is now definitely decided that Captain W. F. Prideaux is to act as Political Resident in the Persian Gulf during the absence of Colonel Ross, who goes home on furlough in the early spring. We are glad that our interests in the Gulf will be entrusted to such good hands. Captain Prideaux is not only an excellent Arabic Scholar, but from his long experience in Aden has acquired great tact in dealing with the petty Chieftains of the Arab littoral. It is probable that the "diversions" of that incomprehensible gentleman, Syed Turki, may give him much trouble; but when we remember the decided and energetic way in which he dealt with similar difficulties while acting as Consul General at Zanzibar in 1874, we are confident that he will be found fully prepared for any contingency.

The *Madras Times* reports that very unfavourable accounts are received of the prevalence of cholera in some of the districts in the Madras Presidency, already has been noticed the outbreak at Nellore, and the latest accounts of the public health in North Arcot and South Arcot show that cholera is so bad in those districts, that whole villages are migrating, and spreading the disease; while at Tanjore matters are no better. From this last place, we hear that there has been a fresh outbreak in the Fort, and there are bonfires every night, but the people are almost panic-stricken. The medical staff are worked beyond their strength, and more hands are urgently needed. Mrs. Thomas, wife or the Collector, whose death we noticed on Saturday was a victim to cholera, having been taken ill in camp and died there. Water is reported to be very scarce at present in Tanjore, and what there is of it is bad. The disease is also bad in Bellary.

The *Indian Daily News* tells us that Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, and Mr. Rendel, Consulting Engineer to the Home Board, accompanied by Mr. Bourne, Officiating Chief Engineer of the East Indian Railway, arrived at Nulhatty on Monday, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M. by special train running at high speed, and visited the Nulhatty State Railway. They started from Nulhatty by an engine to inspect a portion of the line, accompanied by the manager Baboo Ramgotty Mookerjee, and on return discussed many questions with him conected with the traffic, the line, and the rolling stock. The great success achieved in the management of this Railway by a native, they deem to be of opinion, is entirely due to long experience in Railway working, as well as to the economical views of Baboo Ramgotty, and it is through his exertion Mr. Juland Danvers is said to believe that this line is reputed to be the best paying line in India.

Many of our readers may have been interested or bored according to their temperament by the perusal of some letters lately continuously published in the *Pall Mall Gazette* entitled "Oriental Diplomacy." The writer had attempted, while preserving an essentially modern and somewhat colloquial style, to give weight to his conclusions by adopting a series of farcical would-be classical names—Pansarmated Barstand Gedrosia and the rest of them probably comforted the writer and they certainly did not much hurt the reader. But they were an unnecessary bore; and in the latest issue of the *Pall Mall Gazette* there is a long apology for their use. We had long suspected from interior signs that the author of these "*jeux d'esprit*" was to be found in the person of Sir F. J. Goldsmid, the late Arbitrator in the Sistan and Mekran questions. This suspicion has been resolved into certainty by the signature of the last letter which is "Anjir" the Persian word for fig, representing the initials of Sir F. J. Goldsmid. We regret that General Goldsmid's abilities are at his comparatively early age employed in journalism instead of on the public service, but he is but one of many instances of a good officer's services being dispensed with at far too early a date.

The *Englishman* says that the most important part of the business before the Civil Fund Meeting on Wednesday was a letter from the Financial Department, intimating that it is in contemplation to reduce the aid hitherto granted by Government to the Fund, by withdrawing privileged rates of interest and exchange. The ground taken by Government is that these privileges were granted only "during pleasure," and that they were restricted to a much smaller section of the Fund's assets than has hitherto been understood. The Fund is, we may explain, the Widow and Orphan Fund of the Civil Services, and as the amounts concerned are large, the questions at issue are of the greatest importance to the subscribers. They consider that they have the strongest of cases, and propose resisting to the utmost. The matter is not one which we are called upon to consider, but we may say that the present time, when there is so much discontent in the service, does not seem a very suitable occasion for Government to raise the question, and we should think that there are other savings in expenditure which would better repay the attention of the Financial Department than any which they can effect by paring at the pensions of these widows and orphans.

The *Pioneer* tells the following story of a speculative Baboo who bought up a number of tickets for the theatre on one of the occasions when the Prince of Wales was present. Rumours of a large sum of money having been received were current, but as the house was nearly empty no one could understand how the money was gained. But, says the *Pioneer*, it is a fact that no less than 180 stalls were sold at Rs. 30 a-piece to an enterprising Baboo, who, hearing that they were likely to fetch at least Rs. 50 a-piece on the night of the entertainment, foresaw a Royal road to fortune for himself and family. Nay, more; the gallant Baboo actually wanted to take the boxes as well at Rs. 1,000 a box; but the management were frightened at the gigantic nature of his speculation and refused to accommodate him. The poor Baboo, it is believed, did sell 10 or 12 of his stalls for Rs. 50 each, but on the night of the performance he might have been seen in the compound of the theatre offering them for 8 annas each, then offering them gratuitously, and occasionally rushing into the theatre to wander at his sweet will over the vast realms of space that claimed him for their master. Later on the buffet did its best to console him and the luckless speculator was to be observed with admirable chivalry and pluck, quaffing bumpers of champagne to the health of His Royal Highness, and inviting others to do the same at his expense. Such a man has our respect no less than our sympathy.

We have lately inspected a collection of large photographs published by Mrs. Cameron, of Freshwater, in the Isle of Wight, in illustration of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King." "The May Queen," "New Year's Eve," &c. &c. The photographs are of a large size, are well printed, and are published with facsimiles of Tennyson's and Mrs. Cameron's handwriting, in two beautifully bound volumes. We must confess, however, that in our opinion, and notwithstanding the glowing eulogium paid on this book in the *Times*, Mrs. Cameron's pictures are a most lamentable failure. The grouping in some of the pictures, such as the "Princess," "The dead body of Elaine being borne into King Arthur's Hall," "Merlin and Kiren" &c. &c. is simply execrable, and though many of the faces are beautiful enough, (especially that of Elaine) they one and all bear the unmistakable signs of undergoing the pangs of photography. As for poetry, for feeling, or dignity of expression there is no such thing. Was not Tennyson in the, we wonder, content with the magnificent illustrations which the genius of Doré furnished to his greatest work that he should have thus sought the aid of Mrs. Cameron's photographic lens? Doré was asked to undertake so noble a work because he was a genius. Mrs. Cameron has apparently undertaken it because she can pose her subjects well and is a good photographer. The whole experiment is an anachronism; we do not say an impertinent anachronism; but we are thankful! This attempt proves at least that something more is required than a knowledge of photographic chemicals to interpret aright the glorious deeds and noble achievements of the age of chivalry. In this respect at least the ninth and ninteenth centuries refuse to meet.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CASHMERE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE PRINCE.)

JUMMOO, 21ST JAN.

The Prince of Wales reached Wazeerabad from Lahore at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and took breakfast there. Artillery horses were then yoked to a carriage which had been specially provided for the use of H. R. H., and followed by an escort of Hussars, he arrived safely at Sealkote at about two o'clock. The troops paraded to do him honour, and he proceeded to the mess-room of the 9th Lancers and had luncheon. He was here met by the Dewan Kirparam and three of the principal officials of Cashmere. He then set out for Jummoo. Nothing eventful occurred on the journey except that H. R. H. was frequently surprised at meeting riderless horses. This mystery was accounted for by the appearance of native cavalrymen running awkwardly after their recreant steeds, which in each case refused to return to its owner charmed he never so wisely. The unhorsed soldiers belonged to the Maharaja's army, and the moral of course was that many of the horse soldiers of Cashmere are much more at home on *terra firma* than in the saddle. At Sucheetgurh the Maharaja of Cashmere's eldest son came forth to meet the Prince, and at a place called Meerah Sahib, which is about seven miles from Jummoo, H. R. H. was met by the Maharajah of Cashmere himself, who entered the royal carriage and permitted his own to remain in the sole possession of Colonel Jenkins. When the party reached the Tavee or Towee, as it is sometimes called, they alighted from their carriages, and the elephants were brought down from the hillock whereon they had been for several hours lazily swinging their trunks, and compelled to kneel down. The handsomest in appearance, though not as to size, was mounted by the Prince and the Maharaja, who seated themselves in a golden howdah which was lined with bright green velvet, Major Henderson taking the back seat. The elephant's forehead was covered with a huge plate of gold; tassels of what looked like pearls reached from its ears to the ground; round its neck it wore an ornament which would have borne a giant to the ground, being composed of a series of gold medals each as large as a dessert plate, all suspended closely upon a gold chain; the cloth which covered its back, and almost hid every portion of its tremendous legs was red velvet heavily embroidered with gold, so that the animal recalled into ridiculous association the lines—

"Her (its) feet beneath her (its) petticoat
Like little mice stole in and out as if they feared the light."

The other elephants were also richly caparisoned, many of them with gold howdahs, while not a few had silver ones. The procession moved down towards the river and passed over the unbridged portion without any accident, and on proceeding up the opposite bank was saluted by lines of extraordinary-looking soldiery. Some of the troops were dressed *cap-a-pie* in mail, and reminded one not a little of the stage warriors that sometimes accompany Richard the Third to battle on the stage of an English Theatre. Others wore enormous hats which were not unlike the pincushions that adorned the heads of the eccentric-looking Chiefs at Kandy. Others wore a conical black shiny hat such as may still be seen worn in the army at Goa. The elephants had some difficulty in surmounting the severe and dangerously-steep road that leads to the principal gateway of the city; but they accomplished their task in safety, and the Prince and his staff emerged into the main thoroughfare of Jummoo. The streets were lined with troops, some of whom wore tall bats like fools' caps; and the windows and flat roofs of the picturesque dwellings on each side were filled with spectators. Near the gateway, on one roof sat a band of strangely-dressed people who wore long cloaks and caps with large flaps which fell over their ears, and were beating rude drums and making shrill pipes scream. These were Llamas, who had been especially brought down from Thibet to swell the triumphal entry of the Prince. A little further on a band of native pipers, dressed partially like Scottish Highlanders, worked drone and chanter in a way which filled the Prince's soul with a strange agony. The music that has power to soothe the breast of the savage was evidently working powerful emotions in H. R. H. and his attendants. Meantime, the great crowd of visitors who had gathered together from Sealkote and Lahore, and almost every distant part of the world, were watching the spectacle from the terrace adjoining the new Palace. The view at this point, when the disappearing sun was shooting behind him a few warm glances to show how much he regretted quitting the scene, was magnificent. Here, beneath the terrace, were other terraces, descending into a large garden divided symmetrically into squares and circles by little walks between the flowerbeds. Beyond the gardens lay a portion of the city, towering among the eccentric buildings of which was the golden dome of the monument erected in memory of the late Maharaja, the man who may be said to have made Cashmere as a kingdom. A little to the left the principal streets of the city winds along among a number of strange flat-roofed houses until it reaches the gate of the city. Still more to the left, but perched on the brow of a green hill which looks down upon the city, is the Bhow Fort, the brown walls of which extend a considerable distance along the steep. Up behind the Fort, a small village hides among the trees. Following with the eye the upward inclination of the city, and turning to the left, we see among trees the white walls of the Jummoo College, where boys are taught Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, English, and Dogra, which last is the language chiefly spoken in Cashmere, and where also a staff of interpreters is kept for the translation of English scientific works into the vernaculars. Then we see the bazaar, within the narrow streets of which the celebrated manufactures and wares of Cashmere are vended, and here and there among the crowded houses rises a temple, the spires of which are tipped with gold. A little beyond, and upon a hill side, stretch the large buildings of the arsenal, where not only military stores are kept, but firearms are manufactured. Beyond the town, and nobly backed by a range of snow-clad mountains, stands the Maharaja's Palace, a congeries of white buildings in various styles with windows painted brilliant red and green. Turning again to the gardens beneath the Prince of Wales's Palace, and looking to the right in the direction of Sealkote, we see the glittering Tavee, the silver thread of which is tangled among pleasant bits of forest. Jungles extend away to the right far beneath us, and the green and yellow country marks the places which the struggling agriculturist has managed to rescue from the dominion of the bears, the boars, the leopards, and the wolves which are said to infest the forests beneath the hills of Jummoo. The scene, with the glancing river in the centre, is not unlike the Thames at Richmond, only, with such accessories of valley and mountain, the Tavee has the better part of the comparison. Behind the new Palace "Alp upon Alp ascends" with snowy crowns. Consider all that I have but feebly attempted to describe lying under the shadows and the rosy Parthian shafts of the setting sun; imagine the sinuous streets that descend gently towards the painted gate of the city filled with a moving mass of colour and life—elephants, soldiers, camels, horses; think, moreover, of the sudden appearance of the gorgeous royal procession as it turned a bend in the road and swept into view—swept into view, too, at a time when the gardens beneath the Palace, the Forts on the hill side, and the houses of the city began to appear outlined in softened fire;—and you may have some idea of the rapture of the spectators who were fortunate enough to witness the enchanting scene. That there has been no lovelier sight witnessed in India during the Prince's visit is to pay but a poor compliment to the spectacle—nothing has even approached it; and probably nothing will approach it unless the Prince visits Simla or some other "abode of snow," and his admirers encircle the cold brows of the mountains with a few chaplets of fire. The scene in the immediate vicinity of the new Palace was almost as interesting as the approach of the royal procession. The large broad platform in front was covered with scarlet cloth, on one corner of which sat a picturesque group of natives, among whom the central figure was the old Prime Minister of the late Maharaja with his long grey beard and glittering eyes," and green mantle. Near the group, and in strange contrast with their dresses, stands a tall Baboo enveloped in a long cloak and wearing the shallow dinner-plate-like turban peculiar to his countrymen. Not far off sits Mr. Prinsep, who not long ago retired from his important position as one of the Commissioners of the Punjab, and who has come out again to India with the Prince somewhat in the capacity of a "guide, philosopher, and friend." In the courtyard, immediately in front of the platform, there stood a detachment of the 9th Lancers, with band, and a company of the 17th Punjab Cavalry, better known to fame as Robart's Horse. A little to the right of the Palace in a minor courtyard, a number of the Maharaja of Cashmere's own bodyguard were drawn up, men with new scarlet coats, blue knickerbockers, and black hats, something like the "chimney-pot" of the present day with the rim cut off. Near them stood a confused mass of people, horses, and tents, in which the most conspicuous group was a number of Cashmere dancing girls sitting on shawls on the ground with their attendant musicians seated, their eccentric instruments in their laps, a short distance off. At the entrance to the courtyard stood a tall flimsy-looking triumphal arch, upon which was "Welcome, Prince of Wales," and beyond the archway and down the hill towards the streets horsemen and soldiers were clustered in lines and groups. Of the 8,000 Cashmere soldiers that guarded the streets, I need say but little. There were Mahabeers with red coats and gilt helmets; the Raghoo Purtab Cavalry, with red coats and old Sikh helmets; the Raghoonath Regiment, a force raised in honour of a Cashmere deity; Bootees, gathered from the districts that lie between Northern Cashmere and Ladakh, and whose hats were like red cloth mitres; Guddees from Budrawar, with hats like sugar loafs or fools' caps; and old Sikh Regiments, covered with chain armour and a small steel plate upon their heads. But all this time I have left the Royal procession in the streets; so permit me to return. First came along upwards a small body of Cashmere Lancers dressed in blue; then came a score or so of led horses, all curvetting prettily with their crimson velvet and gold trappings; then came horsemen carrying battle axes; then came native halberdiers strutting along with their ancient halberds, conscious of playing no unimportant part in the procession; next came a large richly decorated elephant, carrying the bearer of the green standard of Cashmere; then after one or two more elephants, came one more gorgeous than them all, which was of course the royal elephant carrying the Prince, the Maharaja, and Major Henderson. Following—though at a respectful distance from the elephant, the horses not liking the appearance of the monster—came an escort of the 9th Lancers, who were followed by a crowd of native officials. Then came four elephants with gold howdahs, followed by others with silver, all bearing the Prince's staff. During the procession several bands belonging to the Maharaja's Regiments burst forth into "God save the Queen," and as they all played together, in different measures, and in eccentric keys, the effect may be easily imagined. As the Prince passed beneath the triumphal arch, the 9th Lancers' band played "God save the Queen," and when, at the command of the Maharaja of Cashmere, who was dressed in a green silk garment spangled with gold, the elephant kneeled in front of the Palace steps, the band played "God Bless the Prince of Wales." Taking the Prince by the hand the Maharaja led him across the scarlet carpet into the reception hall of the Palace, and conducted him to the southern end of it, where there was a dais covered with a scarlet and gold carpet with a gold chair upon it, the arms (which were made to resemble lions) and legs of which sparkled with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies. Above the chair there was a canopy of green velvet and gold, supported by silver pillars. The Prince's suite and a number of the Maharaja's officials followed into the hall, and when H. R. H. had taken his seat upon the dais they arranged themselves in chairs extending on each side of the hall. The terrace on the right of the Palace and the place in front were thronged with an eager crowd who were anxious to witness the formal exchanges of courtesy between the Prince and his host. As there was very little to be seen, the wonderful rapidity which had been displayed in building the Palace became the theme of conversation. How both the terrace and the Palace were constructed but two days before, the Maharaja himself throwing in the first stone; how the splendid durbar room, 180 feet by 62 feet, and illuminated by five splendid 100 light chandeliers suspended from the roof, and numerous clusters of red lamps stuck on deers' horns and placed along the walls, had been finished only on the day of the Prince's arrival; what splendid bargains the furniture and chandelier contractors must have made with the Maharaja—all these subjects were talked about while the Prince and Rhunbeer Singh were exchanging the usual bald and unexciting courtesies. The old Dewan, who had been sitting on the outer platform, the present Dewan Kirparam, and the principal officers of the army of Cashmere were presented to H. R. H., and after these and several duties had been performed, the Maharaja led the Prince to his tent which had been luxuriously furnished, while the roof and walls were of Cashmere shawls and the poles of silver. On the floor, gifts to the Prince, were two gold and silver hookahs—the "snake" (or pipe) of one green and gold, and the snake of the other mauve and gold, and studded with silver stars, while the mouth-pieces of both were bright yellow gold. The Prince rested and prepared for the evening's campaign; while the Maharaja returned on an elephant through the illuminated city to his own Palace. At eight o'clock a splendid banquet, to which a large number of ladies and gentlemen were invited, generally and particularly by the Prince through Colonel Jenkins, was held in the dining room of the new Palace—a handsome room 140 feet long by 40 broad, with numerous pictures on the walls, large chandeliers hanging from the roof, and many stands of lights supported on the tips of horns of the "burra singha," the large deer of the Cashmere hills. The tables, which were laden with plate and fine glass, presented a beautiful appearance, and were worthy of the brave display of colours which the dresses of military, naval, and political officers presented, mingled with the pretty costumes of about a dozen ladies. During the dinner, which was not over well served, some amusement if not alarm was occasioned by the behaviour of a gentleman who looked like one of the waiters and who was certainly connected with the supply of the refreshments. Greatly overcome by the heat and burden of the day, and something even stronger, he lost his balance of reason, and, possibly imagining that he was a relation of the Prince, about whose welfare he was bound to enquire, wandered up to H. R. H. with a bottle tucked under his arm. The souls of the aides-de-camp were fluttered with the audacious apparition, and just as it was supposed to be about to exclaim "How do you do Albert Edward?" an officer rose from the table and firmly but politely conducted it, bottle and all, out of the banquet room, after which it sat down and wept. After the dinner, the health of Her Majesty the Queen was drunk, whereupon the ladies retired, and the gentlemen, at the Prince's request, remained to accompany him in a convivial post-prandial whiff. In about half an hour the Prince retired to his splendidly furnished private apartments, whence he emerged in a short time and joined the ladies in the durbar room. In the large open verandah at the side of the hall over looking the gardens, a number of seats were placed upon a splendid carpet; and when the Prince had taken his position in the midst of a brilliant semi-circle, a nautch was commenced by the Casbmere girls who had been waiting for the arrival of His Royal Highness. The dancing girls wore long dresses of various bright colours, gauze veils, and a large quantity of jewellery which tinkled musically as they moved. They sang the famous Persian song of Hafiz "Taz-i be-taza," and made great play with their large, soft eyes, the darkness of which was enhanced by the black pigment which they had put upon their eyelashes. The dancing was much the same as public nautch dancing is all over India, and it was voted rather tiresome when it had proceeded for half an hour. The prettiest and most novel dance was one in which two sets of girls, keeping time to the tomtoms and saringhees played in the background, fenced with sticks, one in each hand. The click click of the weapons was by no means unpleasant, and when one girl fell upon her knees and fenced backwards, making the sticks clack over her head, the dance became somewhat dramatic and decidedly pretty. However, as I have already said, the dancing was voted slow, the gentlemen expecting to see something after the style of an English ballet, and the ladies being disappointed with the appearance of the Cashmere girls, about whose praises so much has been written and sung; and at eleven o'clock the Prince rose and finished his first day in Cashmere by going to his encampment, the rest of the company proceeding to the respective tents which had been allotted to them by the Maharaja through his agent, Mr. Dyer.

DEATH OF FRANCIS DEAK.

A telegram published this morning announces the death of Francis Deak. We read in Men of the Time that he was born of respectable parents on the farming estate of Kehida, in the comitat of Zala, Hungary, in 1803, was quite a young man when, in 1825, his countrymen began to agitate. In 1832 he was sent as a deputy to a diet held at Presburg, in which he displayed such eloquence and high feeling that he became the recognised leader of the opposition. He took an active and prominent part in the agitation for the removal of restrictive enactments which fettered the constitution of his country. After the arrest of M. Kossuth and some other leaders of the popular party in 1837, Deak again became, in 1839, the leader of formidable parliamentary opposition, and in the Diet managed matters with such tact, that he terminated the stormy debates of 1840 with a reconciliaton between the king and the people. He retired from public life until 1848, when he became Minister of Justice in Count Batthyani's cabinet, resigning the post when M. Kossuth acceded to power in Sept. of that year. In 1849 he endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between Hungary and Austria, but the attempt proved a failure, and after a short imprisonment at Pesth, M. Deak retired to his estates. He refused several advances made to him by Austrian statesmen, and it was only after a constitution had been granted in 1860, that he once more took part in public affairs, and was returned to the Hungarian Diet for Pesth. The reconciliation between the Hungarian people and the emperor was not, however, complete, and the Diet was once more dissolved. M. Deak persevered, and after the disastrous campaign of 1866, the policy of Austria underwent a change, and a separate ministry was granted for Hungary. Thenceforward M. Deak was the leader of the majority of the Chamber, and made no further opposition to the Government of Vienna, except on points of minor importance. The general election of 1869 was favourable to his party, and he himself was returned by an overwhelming majority by the city of Pesth.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

RAJCOTE, 25TH JAN.

Some of the Chiefs have, within the past year, in spite of the example set them at Baroda so recently, been grossly abusing the limited authority vested in them over their subjects, by resorting to very violent measures. It is now scarcely six months since the Raja of Vankanere killed several of his Bhyad at Padhul in cold blood, and now the Thakore of Palitana has slaughtered nearly a dozen of the Gerassias and others of Teemba within his jurisdiction. The leading Gerassia, one Jallum Lingjee, a peaceable and well disposed man, has for some years been harassed by Palitana in regard to his jumma, or tribute, which being a fixed annual payment, he refused to meet the demand for an enhanced and fluctuating rate, and as the Agency declined to interfere between the Chief and his Bhyad, the former made an attempt to realize it *viet armies* of which of the reckless loss of life now under notice is the result.

This is a most lamentable state of matters, and urgently calls for immediate legislation in regard to the rights and powers of the Chiefs generally over their Bhyad or brotherhood. It is much to be regretted that the Bhyad, for whose exclusive benefit, the Rajisthanik Court has been established, do not more frequently resort to it, but some inducement should be held out to cause them to do so in the shape of a notification that all Bhyad and Mool-Gerassias having cause of complaint against their Chiefs, should, within a certain period, prefer them in the Rajisthanik Court, failing to do which, will result in their claims being barred. The Court should also, I think, be stationary, having its sittings either at this place, or some other locality the President may elect.

The weather continues cool. Thermometer in the shade at 65° and at noon 76°.

COURT FEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is probably not generally known that the present exorbitantly high rate of Court fees has had a somewhat singular effect at Poona. Disgusted with the ruinous expenses of the Civil Courts, the good people of Poona have set up a Court of their own, called the "Lawadh Court," or "Court of Arbitration."

The arbitrators are respected grey beards of the city most of whom have held judicial office, and they hear cases and make awards without Court fees, or any expense to the litigants.

The arbitrators give their services gratuitously for a week at a time. I am informed that some dozen plaints have already been filed in the "Lawadh Court." Our system of evidence on "solemn affirmation" is evidently disapproved of, since they administer their oaths on the cow, or in temples.

This is a striking commentary on our conduct in not scrupling to profit pecuniarily from litigation.—Yours &c.

E. R. T.

THE SYRO-CHALDEAN PRIESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir—One of the priests against whom the R. C. Bishop has thought it his duty to caution the public calls himself Joseph, though he is said to have been recognized as the same Philip Azais, who some time ago gathered considerable sums on the strength of documents signed with false signatures and a forged seal, and who on being threatened with the Police surrendered to the Bishop his forged documents and the fabricated seal which he had used for his forgeries. This seal is still in possession of the Bishop, and the documents have been sent to the Patriarch of Babylon, who had already suspended that unworthy priest, then a runaway Chaldean Monk.

The other of the two priests is said to exhibit a signature of the R. C. Bishop, whilst it is sure that he has never received that signature authorizing him to collect money for ecclesiastical purposes.

The R. C. Bishop ought to be thanked rather for cautioning the public against impostors, instead of being charged with "unscrupulosity," as was done in your issue of Friday last.

The notice on the Malabar Church, added to that unjust charge, is quite unhistorical, and like the above, another instance of wanton defamation of the priesthood of the Church of Rome.

G. WALDMANN,
Secretary R. C. Bishop.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT FROM ADEN.

(FROM 13TH TO 20TH JANUARY, 1876.)

The inhabitants of Hurrar are reported to have induced Raoof Pasha to conclude a truce with the Gallas, as the Egyptians were reduced to great distress for want of provisions. The Gallas brought in large supplies of rice, ghee, &c., and several days after this when the Egyptians were not on the alert the Gallas attacked those that were found on the side of Beit-ads dowlah and killed 70 of them. It is said that the act of treachery was concocted by the people of Hurrar and the Gallas.

The Egyptians are prevented from relieving Raoof Pasha by the large number of Gallas assembled in their front. The Khedive's troops were at Sheikh Surbain and Jaffinnane, about 21 miles from Hurrar. Further reinforcements have been applied for it is said from Zeila, but it is supposed that troops cannot move owing to the vicinity of the Hanfalee Davakil tribes and Abyssinian troops.

The Resident proceeded to sea in H. M. S. Briton on the 17th, and the Teazer sailed the following afternoon.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan, Captain J. D Gaby, will sail to-day for Southampton via the Suez Canal, with English Mails, and the following passengers:—

For Southampton.

Genl and Mrs Abbatt	Mr R McFarlane
Mrs Latham	Mr A W Roskelly
Lieut-Col J Fisher	Mr Poplows and two children
Mrs Emma Johnston	Major Manderson
Mr W Sandwith	Surgn-Major Clarke
Mr Shrott	Mr Lowthean
Mr Makena	Mrs Whitehead & two children
The Hon A and Mrs Tallemache	Captain Denshire.

For Brindisi.

Brigadier Genl Wilson, C B	Mr W M Coghlan
Mrs P Green and infant	Dr P J and Mrs Hefferman
Mr T Duff	Mr H Tolson.
Mr A Nicoll	

For Venice.

Mr Leonard Cowitrey	Mr E J Gardner
Mr A L Campbell	Mr G C Levey
Col Hyde	Col J H Champion
Major and Mrs Danbeny	Dr and Miss Parclay.
Captain Clarke and infant	

For Malta—Mrs and Miss Schmuck.

For Suez—Mr Rowatt.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

Amount previously acknowledge Rs.	70,503	5	8
Mrs. W. Thom.....	50	0	0
The Collector of Karrachee (collections made from various persons in Scinde)...	1,324	0

ted, showed that although a good defence might appear on the very face of the judgment, yet the Court could not look to it in enforcing a foreign judgment. The case (4 House of Lords, 413,) showed conclusively that this Court could not enquire into any error of the Court of Chancery. It might be an extremely hard case, but the defendant's remedy was to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

The Chief Justice—If we feel bound by the order, we should grant a stay of execution for defendant to appeal to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Farran said he was in a painful position. He and those who instructed him felt bound, under their instructions, to have the question brought before the Court. He thought that, on the authorities, their Lordships would feel bound to enforce the order of the Court of Chancery. The Court of Chancery would, he could say confidently, pay due attention to the fact that the party had received no notice.

Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, in addressing the Court for the respondent, said it was not necessary to discuss the question as to whether the defendant was ever a shareholder of the company. That had been admitted; and that he never applied for shares.

Mr. Farran—I did not admit that. I said it might be presumed.

Mr. Budroodin said he must then go into the matter at greater length than he intended. He had in his hands the decree of Mr. Justice Bayley, who found that defendant never was a shareholder in the plaintiffs' company, that he never applied for shares, and that the letter of application was not signed by him. The fact was not disputed that the man never applied for shares. Mr. Justice Bayley has found that he never applied; that was not disputed.

Sir Charles Sargent—No; the question of jurisdiction was raised.

Mr. Budroodin—No objection was made to the statement that the man was not a shareholder.

Mr. Farran said that was so. But the issue was formally raised whether the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction; and he did not object to the evidence. The judge himself raised the issue at the end of the case.

Mr. Budroodin said the plaintiffs allowed the Court to go into the question whether defendant was at all a shareholder of the company, and that question having been gone into, their Lordships had the judgment of the division court here and a foreign judgment to deal with. The learned counsel had no doubt this Court would be pleased to give effect to the former if they had a chance to do so.

The Chief Justice—I saw a report of the case in one of the local papers (*Bombay Gazette*, 25th January,) Mr. Justice Bayley in his judgment says:—"The suit is brought to recover Rs. 16,000 from the defendant who is described as Damodhurdas Runchordas, Hindoo sharebroker. The claim against him is in respect of 200 shares after giving him credit for Rs. 4,000, alleged to have been paid by the defendant. The defendant has always alleged that he is not liable. Besides, it is admitted that he has never signed the articles or memorandum of association. Taking the issues in the logical order, the third issue may be determined first, namely, whether defendant signed the letter of application? Secondly, whether he is a contributory; and whether the plaintiffs are entitled to recover? The question as to the right of one Court to consider the proceedings of another Court has been much discussed, and the law has been settled by the courts in England and India (8 Bombay H. C. R., p. 200.) I am of opinion that this defendant may show that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to make the order against him. I will refer to 16 Q. B., 785; L. R., 6 Q. B., 139; L. R., 5 Q. B., 159, and L. R. S Chan. Ap., 695. I take it therefore as settled law that the defendant may show that the Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction. The next question is, had the Court of Chancery jurisdiction? Now, the defendant never signed the memorandum or articles of association. The point which could alone give jurisdiction would be that the defendant had signed the letter of application. It is evident that the letter of application formed the sole basis on which the Court of Chancery acted. Although it is alleged that defendant paid Rs. 4,000, yet no evidence of that fact has been given. The plaintiffs have had ample time to procure the best evidence they could for proving defendants' liability. It is impossible that defendant could ever have paid Rs. 4,000, as he was a mere mehta on a salary of Rs. 300 per annum. Two entire books, deeds, and other documents have been produced; and it is perfectly clear that the signature on the letter of application is entirely different from the genuine signatures. Besides, there is something suspicious about the letter of application. (Reads the evidence of Balcrustna Bapoojee) There are strong grounds for believing that the English signature was written before the name was written in Gujerattee. Besides, the English description does not tally with the Gujerattee. The defendant always signs 'Damodhurdas,' and have great suspicion as to whether this is a genuine document. It is not necessary to decide the question, but I may say I have great doubts about the genuineness of the document. The evidence of the defendant shows not only conclusively that he himself was not the applicant, but he also shows almost conclusively that there was another person who answered the description better than himself. It is conclusively proved that defendant never was a merchant, that he never lived at Mombadevi, and that he never was a sharebroker. I am satisfied, therefore, that there was another Damodhurdas Runchordas living at Mombadevi and a merchant who answers the description in the letter of application better than the defendant. The Court of Chancery no doubt intended to make the writer of the letter of application a contributory. Assuming, but not admitting, that the other Damodhur Runsord was the real applicant, how can the Court of Chancery make the defendant a contributory? As to the notices, they are addressed differently. The way in which the notices are addressed favours the supposition that there never was a real applicant. The Court of Chancery had no jurisdiction to put any person upon the list of contributories other than the real person. (8 Bom. H. C R., 200; 9 Com. B 661; and 16 Q. B., 735 were cases where the defendant was an admitted shareholder.) My decision in this case does not in the slightest degree impugn the correctness of the decision of the Court of Chancery. That judgment, however, can only be enforced against the real Damodhur Runsord. (L. R., 9 Excheq. Ct., 345; L R., S Chan., 700.) Now, a person living here is not liable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, there must be something else to give it jurisdiction. Acts applicable to England do not apply to India unless extended expressly or by necessary implication. (L R. Chan. App., 557; 5 Bom. H. C. R.; 8 L. R., Chan App., note p. 892; L.R. 18 Exchcq., 347.) The April number 10 Chan Appeals 327, shows that the Court will enquire into the propriety of making an order for substituted service. Having no desire to prevent the plaintiffs from recovering Rs. 16,000 from the real Damodhur, I find the chief issue in the negative and for the defendant; first, in the negative and for the defendant; fourth, that the Court had no jurisdiction; and second, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to recover. Decree for the defendant with costs." Is that correct?

Mr. Budroodin—Yes, my Lord. Now, it is the case that letters wrongly addressed sometimes find their way to the right parties; but it was not possible to swear that, out of the hundreds of notices issued, a notice was sent to any particular individual. That was what Mr. Hawkins did. Out of the 1700 persons who made applications for shares, how could Mr. Hawkins recollect sending any particular notice to any particular individual? The defendant produced documents received through the Post Office, as to which plaintiffs gave no evidence whatever of their being sent to defendant. No doubt there was a great deal of confusion in the Bank's office here at the time, as there might naturally be when 1700 notices had to be served. The description of the man as described as a sharebroker; but the defendant was never a sharebroker in his life.

The Chief Justice—There you have a point that the man put on the list of shareholders is not your man.

Mr. Budroodin—Yes, my Lord; and the nature of the document will show very conclusively in what a confused manner these notices were posted.

Sir Charles Sargent—Is he described as a sharebroker in the register?

Mr. Budroodin—Yes, and in every notice that has been put in. In every exhibit before the Court he is called a sharebroker. My contention is that the Court of Chancery must have jurisdiction over the man in some way or another. Here his learned friend was unable to show that defendant was a shareholder except on the ground that he had applied for shares. If he was a shareholder, that fact would give jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—It is admitted as clear law that, if the Court has not jurisdiction, then the judgment would not bind.

Mr. Budroodin said that the construction his learned friend had put on the English Company's Act was not the right construction. If the Court of Chancery had jurisdiction over the man in an independent way, then it would not be in the mouth of the defendant to say he was not a shareholder. But unfortunately for the company, the very matters, which formed the basis of the jurisdiction were matters which go into the merits of the case itself.

The Chief Justice said Mr. Budroodin need not argue that; supposing defendant to be the person liable to the jurisdiction, if the Court of Chancery wrongly put him on the list; this Court could enquire into that fact; but that not being liable to the jurisdiction, this Court must enquire.

Mr. Budroodin—Exactly; only to enquire if he was any way liable to the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. I say there is no circumstance in the case which could make him liable to the jurisdiction. I challenge my learned friend to show that, if he was not an applicant for shares, in what possible way can he be made liable to the jurisdiction. If a suit was brought before the winding-up, what else but the fact that the man was a shareholder could give the Court of Chancery any jurisdiction over him? Nothing but the fact of his applying for shares could make him liable to the jurisdiction. Suppose the case of a man who never applied for and never accepted shares, what other cause could give jurisdiction over him? The learned counsel, referring to sections 74 and 98 of the English Act, argued that the mere object of the Act was to provide a summary mode of recovering judgments; but that it did not in any way extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery. What the Legislature intended was that a list should be made out of the shareholders; and if a person was not a shareholder, his name certainly could not be put upon the list of contributories.

The Chief Justice—Do you admit, Mr. Farran, that in the list and in the notices this man was described as a sharebroker?

Mr. Farran—Yes, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—Which it has been proved he was not.

Mr. Farran—Yes, it is only a misdescription.

The Chief Justice—That seems to be cutting the Gordian knot!

Mr. Farran—Very short method doubtless.

The Chief Justice thought that the plaintiffs' time to argue that point was gone.

Mr. Farran said in a former suit defendant was described throughout as a sharebroker and yet he received all the notices; and that fact was not allowed to affect the judgment against him. In the present case, it was a mere misdescription.

Mr. Budroodin argued that the Legislature could not have intended to extend the Act to persons who were not resident within the jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice—Your mainstay is that the Act gives no jurisdiction independently.

Mr. Budroodin proceeded to say that this being a case of hardship upon the defendant, the Court should put the plaintiffs to the strictest proof as regarded service. The Court of Chancery required that the service of all the notices should be by prepaid letter; but here there was no proof of any stamp being put upon the letters; and the plaintiffs had not carried out the provisions of the order of the Court of Chancery. There was not a word in the evidence of Mr. Hawkins to show that he posted the notices by means of prepaid letters.

The Chief Justice—Are you satisfied that Mr. Hawkins was the only person who posted these notices?

Mr. Budroodin—Yes, my Lord. That, as to the judgment I say there is no evidence that the judgment was passed against my client. The judgments passed against a Damodhur Runchordas, a sharebroker; whereas Mr. Justice Bayley has found that my client was never a sharebroker; and no attempt had been made to show that he ever acted as a sharebroker. He had denied on oath that he was ever a sharebroker.

The Chief Justice—How, is he described in the plaint; is he described as a sharebroker?

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. FAWCETT, M.P.

To HENRY FAWCETT, ESQ., M.P.

SIR,—The news of your not having been elected for Brighton at the general election last year, had filled the British Indian Association with deep regret; but this feeling of disappointment soon after gave way to that of heartfelt satisfaction on receipt of the intelligence of your election for Hackney.

In recognition of your zealous and disinterested services, the Committee of this Association resolved to raise subscriptions for the defrayal of your election expenses, and some progress was made in the movement. Intelligence was, however, received of the election expenses having been already paid, and the Committee, with the consent of the subscribers, therefore, resolved to apply the sum already collected to the purchase of some Oriental jewellery for Mrs. Fawcett as a token of their respect for you. The Committee have been since informed that it would be agreeable to yourself and to Mrs. Fawcett, if the bulk of the subscriptions were invested in a fund towards the payment of your future election expenses, it being left in the hands of three Trustees, viz., Sir Charles Dilke, Professor E. B. Cowell, and Mr. J. Dacosta, who have kindly consented to act in that capacity, and that, a small amount applied to the purchase of some Oriental jewellery for Mrs. Fawcett.

The Committee forward by this mail two four per cent. Promissory Notes of the Government of India for Rs 4,000 to the abovementioned gentlemen with a request to hold the same in trust. They also transmit a Ruby necklace for the kind acceptance of Mrs. Fawcett.

In conclusion the Committee desire to observe that the people of India feel under a deep debt of gratitude to you for your many valuable and eminent services in Parliament to the cause of good Government in India. Since this country has passed under the direct rule of the British Crown, it is more immediately governed by Parliament than it was in times past, and while its millions are unrepresented in that great national assembly, they look up, to independent, well-informed, and disinterested members like yourself for a tongue to their voice.

A subscriber, Raja Kalinarain Rai Bahadoor, of Bhowal asks me to forward to you two pieces of Dacca cloth for his acceptance. I solicit the favour of Mrs. Fawcett's kind acceptance of this humble token of our regard.—I have, &c.

(Sd) JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Hon. Sec.
British Indian Association Rooms, No. 18, British Indian Street, the 26th November, 1875.

18, Brookside, Cambridge, December 30, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—I trust you will convey to the members of the British Indian Association my most sincere thanks for the interest they took in my return to Parliament at the time when I was a candidate for Hackney. I am deeply sensible of the generous kindness which made them desire to defray the expenses of that election, this kindness was greatly enchanced, when, on finding themselves forestalled by friends in England in this intention, they resolved to show their confidence in me by placing the fund raised in the care of trustees as a contribution to the expenses of any future election. No one can be more conscious than I am that the members of the Association and other friends in India place far too high a value on my service, which I have been able to render in Parliament to the people of your country. But if I have been able to do any thing for India in the past, I certainly will try to do at least as much in the future.

The thanks, which I wish to express to the members of the Association, are greatly increased by the kindness which prompted them to send so beautiful a present to my wife. It is particularly gratifying to me that you have associated her with myself offering me this testimony of your esteem for she has always joined cordially with me in all my political work and has warmly sympathized with the interest I have taken in Indian affairs. Believe me, &c.

(Sd) HENRY FAWCETT.

JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Esq., Hony. Secretary British Indian Association.

18, Brookside, Cambridge, December 30, 1875.

MY DEAR SIR,—I wish to offer to you and the members of the British Indian Association my sincere thanks for the beautiful gift which has just reached me. The necklace will always be esteemed by me as one of my most precious possessions, not only on account of its great intrinsic work, but chiefly because it has the additional value of being a memento of the affection and gratitude with which my husband is regarded in India.

We feel greatly touched by the manner in which his efforts on behalf of India have been received by your countrymen, and I am very glad to be able to tell you how much he has been cheered and encouraged by it.

May I ask you to offer my sincere thanks to the Raja Kalinarain Rai Bahadoor of Bhowal for two pieces of Dacca cloth he has so kindly sent me? I expect to receive them very shortly.—I am, &c.

M. GARETT FAWCETT.

JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, ESQ.

MADRAS RACES.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, JANUARY 27TH.

STILL a small attendance at the Stand, though the sport promised was exceptionally good. Five races in all, of which there was sure to be strong competition, ought to have drawn a larger concourse of spectators; but for some reason, racing seems to have fallen into disfavour this year. Possibly, the absence of the plunging element at the lotteries may have something to say to this, and the advent of a cavalry regiment may bring 1877 up to the old standard.

The Beaten Handicap.—Rupees 500. For all beaten horses. Entrance Rs. 20. 1½ miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr Kelly's.....b w [illegible] w Walsh	1
Mr Noel's .....ch w g [illegible]an ...	8 12 Cousens .. 2
Mr Irvine's .....r w g Vedette	6 7 —— ... 3

Fireman sold for 330 in the lottery, R. Y. for 270, and old Vedette for 50. On the flag dropping, R. Y. went off with the lead, followed by Vedette; at the ½ mile out the same order was preserved, about 2 lengths separating each horse from the one behind him. So the three went on till a mile from home, Fireman collared Vedette, who, from that point, was cut of it. R. Y. held his own, however, and won easily.

The Turf Club Handicap.—Rupees 500. Forced for winners of all 1st class races at Rs. 75 for each race won. Rs. 25 for losers. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr Maitland's ...b w h Kingcraft ...	10 7 Hackney ... 1
Mr Dunbar's .....b w g Trumpator ..	8 0 Gooch 2
Mr Wellknown's..b w g Timbertop...	7 10 —— ... 3

Kingcraft sold for 490, Trumpator for 240; Timbertop for 60. Trumpator got away first in a very bad start and was soon a long way ahead, Kingcraft being last. Opposite the Stand, Mr. Dunbar's horse must have been leading by 15 or 20 lengths. At the mile post, the heavy weight began to pick up, and, at the ½ post, Gooch was only 2 lengths in front. He drew away again, however, but it was no use. Kingcraft won, hands down, in 3m. 42½ sec. —an extraordinary performance under 10st 7 lbs. After this one wonders what the horse cannot do? There seemed a very general opinion among the knowing ones that Gooch knocked off the pace too soon: he won a cracker at first, but slackened after the first three-quarters of a mile It is possible that had he still pushed on, Kingcraft would have had a harder fight of it; but this is by no means certain.

The Amateur Handicap.—Rupees 200. Forced for winners of Ladies' Purse, selling Stakes, and Corinthian Stakes, at Rs. 20 for each race. Free to losers. G. R. ¾ miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr Henly's.....b w g Victorian ...	12 5 Cousens..... 1
Mr Morgan's .....b w g Red Gauntlet	11 2 Mr Bisbee... 2
Mr Morgan's .....b w m Gazelle.....	11 1 Col Brereton 3
Mr Covey's.....b w m Dagmar ...	11 1 Mr Irvine... 4
Mr Covey's.....ch w m Minnie ...	10 13 —— ... 5
Mr Thornton's ...b w g Recovery ...	11 1 Capt Elmhirst, bolted. 0

Victorian was not entered in the lotteries, there being some doubt about his running. Mr. Morgan's stable sold for 390, Recovery for 140, Mr Covey's stable (Dagmar and Minnie) got 100. Recovery showed symptoms of being nasty on the way down to the post, but might have got off all right had it not been for what seemed an unnecessary false start. This put the brute's back up, and he tried to repeat the performance of last Saturday; but Captain Elmbirst was too much for him this time, and stuck to him well. A little riding school circling brought the horse to his senses for the time, and he submitted to being led up to his place for another attempt: but on the flag dropping, he exemplified the truth of the old proverb, that you may take a horse to the well, but you cannot make him drink. Foiled in his attempts to buck his rider off, he was at least determined not to race; and in this it was impossible to gainsay him. He ran off the course, and had to be walked ignominiously back to the Stand. In the race, Minnie (as usual) set off first, followed by Gazelle and Red Gauntlet. It was a good race, but Victorian came up to his horses at the corner, and staying longer, won in 1 m. 23 sec.—a very good performance when it is remembered that he was carrying 12st. 5lbs.

The Grand Stand Handicap.—Rupees 500. Forced for winners of all 1st class races at Rs. 75 for each race won. Rs. 25 for losers. 2 miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr Covey's.....b a h Marquis	8 10 Vinall 1
Mr Maitland's ...b a g Crossbee.....	8 0 Ramchurn... 2
Mr Crawford .....b a h Chieftain ...	9 5 Owner 3

Chieftain and Marquis each sold for 410; Crossbee for 100. Chieftain took up the running Crossbee being second. In this order they continued till past the mile post, the pace being slow, and then Marquis began to come up. At the 2 post, Crossbee was last. Chieftain was done for in the straight, and Mr. Covey's horse won easily, Crossbee having no chance directly Vinall called upon him.

The Great Eastern Steeple Chase.—Rupees 400. Forced for winners of all Steeple Chases at Rs. 20 for each Steeple Chase. Free to losers. About 2½ miles.

	st. lbs.
Mr Pinkham's ...b w g Daybreak ...	11 11 Groon..... 1
Mr Irvine's .....b w g Phantom ...	11 11 Mr Irvine ... 2
Mr Pinkham's ...b w g Heathen Chi-nee	10 3 Oakley 0
Mr Morgan's .....b w g Red Gauntlet	10 3 —— ... 0

This race excited much interest, as it was a question between strength and jumping power on the one hand, and speed on the other. The result bore out our remarks of the other day regarding the policy of cutting down jumps. Everything is comparative, and it is not a question whether the jumps are such as would stop ordinary riders, but whether they are big enough for steeplechase jumps, having in view the original idea of a steeplechase. It seems to us that when a horse can in the last half mile recover the immense amount of ground that Daybreak to-day recovered from Phantom, and, having made the effort, can still win easily, the leading object of a steeplechase is lost. The race becomes a flat race, plus a certain amount of jumping. We mean to say that it should not have been possible for Green to overhaul Mr. Irvine as he did in the last half mile, unless Phantom fell down, or refused. At the same time, it is difficult to praise too highly the way in which Green rode the race. He well deserved his victory. As for Mr. Irvine, compliments are thrown away upon him. Suffice it to say that he did all a man could do, and showed, as he always does, that he is in the very first rank of steeplechase riders. [illegible] he did not win, is simply owing to the fact that he [illegible] a hundred per cent on the flat.

[illegible]ent away attended by Heathen Chinee, [illegible]ow a long way behind. In this order [illegible]hen Mr. Irvine was 10 lengths [illegible]eparating Mr. Pinkham's horses. [illegible] the water jump opposite the [illegible]mp on the [illegible]mental Messrs.

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CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Tables of through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Nizam's State Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
Holkar State Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Rajpootana State Railway.
Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
Punjaub and Delhi Division.
Sind Section.
Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. & O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

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